

## Ourselves.

Will each of our present subscribers turn to our new prospectus, and observe our terms for forming clubs? Those who desire to aid us can do so by getting up clubs in their vicinity. We have facilities for issuing an edition of any extent, and would be glad to publish a large one, believing it would aid Kansas, by making her position and wants better understood throughout the Union, besides enabling us to get up a better paper. Our losses of last year has a tendency to make us cautious in our expenses on the new volume, until we see that the friends of Kansas are willing to do their share in sustaining a paper here.

We intend to put our new office in first rate condition, set our power press in motion, and be ready for an extended business with the opening of navigation. Then, with our full-sized paper, of superior quality, we feel confident of our ability to meet the public demand for a sheet which has no superior in the Great West. As we now are, on our abbreviated columns, we confess we feel but little interest. It is not our banding, but a child of circumstances, and our readers must receive it as such until we can give them the HERALD OF FREEDOM again as it was first established.

## The Delay.

In consequence of the unprecedented cold weather of the last two weeks, and the open and exposed condition of our office, our paper—the outside of which was worked off at the proper time—had piled up into a solid mass, and notwithstanding every exertion of ours to get it thawed, we have found it impossible to do so until this afternoon, the 2d of January. In the mean time we have removed the press into the basement of our new stone building, in the rear of our former office, fronting on Winthrop street, where we hope we shall soon be able to shut out the frost-king, and prevent future delays of the paper from similar causes.

## Burned by Pro-Slavery Men.

It is the opinion of every person well-informed on the subject in Kansas, that the Coleman and Buckley houses at Hickory Point were burned by pro-slavery persons, for the purpose of stimulating outrages upon Free State men. All the facts which have come to light in regard to the transaction go to sustain such a conviction.

## Wrong.

The Cleveland Leader copies an extract from the Lawrence correspondent of the N. Y. Times, with some comments, reflecting upon the Chairman of the "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory," in the issuing of scrip to liquidate its indebtedness incurred in the incipient steps towards making Kansas a State.

The description of the scrip given by the Times, correspondent is simply false; no such issue as he mentions has been made.

While it is true that the Executive Committee has issued certificates of indebtedness, in the absence of any funds, for actual services rendered in the formation of a State Government, and have pledged the faith of the State therefore, yet not one dollar was issued until authorized by the Constitutional Convention, after their re-appointment of the Executive Committee. The amount to be issued is limited, and it were well if all the issues of paper currency were as well guarded as are the certificates of indebtedness now being issued in the name of the State of Kansas. No censures should be attributed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee more than to its members; and none to them more than to the Convention that authorized and commanded their action; and none to the Convention other than to the people who sent them to guard their interests, and who have almost unanimously sanctioned their labors by the indorsement of the instrument which gave the authority to issue such scrip.

There is no inconsistency in the papers of the Northern States which pretend to favor the freedom of Kansas, in giving publicity to every scurrilous attack upon those who are laboring day and night for the future good of our State. We opine, that did they but know the aid and comfort they were giving to the enemy, they would withhold many of the miserable cock and bull stories they hear of Kansas Free State men.

It is argued that the North is ready and willing to donate funds for the carrying on of our State Government. Gentlemen, your funds would be gladly received; but if it is expected that the Free State men of Kansas—those who have emigrated from among you—bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, will beg of you, feel themselves as pensioners upon your bounty, and be ready to bow to the behests of your capital, merely because you are able to render to us a moneyed assistance, we must at least have materially changed since we left the States.

A great principle is at stake. We are ready and willing to carry out to the utmost of our ability that principle. Your assistance, either in influence or money, will be appreciated. You say the North is willing to donate. How much will the freemen of the North place in the hands of the Executive Committee for the carrying on of a State Government? Will the Leader, who seems so ready to denounce the action of the Executive Committee, take the fore-front in instituting a collection of funds for our benefit? Until then let there be no alarm sounded, especially if it is in derogation of a just and holy cause.—*Freeman.*

## New State Ticket.

The correspondence given below indicates that Wm. Y. Roberts, Esq. does not sympathize very fully in the movement of certain disaffected politicians to get up a new ticket for the forthcoming election.

We learn that Judge Wakefield has been nominated as a candidate for the supreme bench by the same faction, with Judge Johnston and G. W. Smith, Esq. E. C. K. Garvey is the nominee for Treasurer, and Elliot of the Free State for State Printer; in short we believe nearly the whole board of disaffected politicians aspirants have been looked after on this ticket, and yet, with two or three exceptions, every nominee expresses no sympathy for the movement.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26th, '55.  
HON. W. Y. ROBERTS—DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, delegates to the late Free State Nominating Convention, hearing that certain disaffected parties have, in private caucus, changed the nominations made by that Convention, so far as to substitute the name of Charles Robinson for your own for Lieutenant Governor, and your name for his as Governor—and are now engaged in circulating this action as the action of the legitimate Convention, desire to know if you are aware of these facts, and if so, whether you approve of or will countenance such a course. Very respectfully yours,  
W. M. MCCLURE, 7th St. Dis.  
E. R. ZIMMERMAN, 11th " "  
G. P. LOWRY, 1st "

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26, '55.  
MESSRS. MCCLURE, LOWRY, AND ZIMMERMAN—GENTLEMEN:—Your note of this date is to hand, and in reply I have to say that I have heard the report to which you refer, and that I have had no connection or sympathy therewith; but, on the other hand, have opposed the movement from beginning to end, as disorganizing and opposed to the interests of the Free State party of Kansas, and shall continue to discontinue the movement should it be persisted in. Very truly, your obedient servant,  
W. Y. ROBERTS.

Since the above was in type we have received the following note from Mr. REDPATH:

LAWRENCE, Dec. 29, 1855.  
EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF FREEDOM—SIR:—I am authorized by Mr. J. A. Wakefield to state that HE WILL NOT ACCEPT any nomination on the opposition ticket. Mr. Parrott required me to say in his name that he would not accept any State office under any circumstances; and Judge Johnston, also, gave the Leavenworth delegation similar and equally positive instructions.

JAMES REDPATH.  
We are glad to learn that Col. Lane, also, opposes the loaves-and-fishes ticket. He justly says that he would not consider himself worthy of the confidence of the party if he failed to support the regular ticket; and adds, further, that the regular ticket is not, as the disappointed office-seekers charge, an "Abolition affair."

## The Weather.

December has been a lovely month thus far, with the exception of three or four days, which were cold and windy. Snow has fallen but once this season, and that less than half an inch, and laid on the ground but a few hours. There has been less wind during December this year, than through the same period last year. In fact the whole autumn was probably freer of high winds than last year, though more rain has fallen. November was a portion of the time wet, and unpleasant for outdoor pursuits.

The above remarks were written two weeks ago. For additional remarks see second page.

## Legal Process.

It is not true that our people agreed to submit to the laws of the barons in their settlement with the Governor. On the contrary, they said in so many words, that neither party gave any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the bogus Legislature. We agreed to submit to any legal process, but there is not one man among us who believes the enactments of that body to be legal; hence anything originating from the Courts organized by the Missouri mob, were not effected in the least by the terms of the settlement.

## Periodical Agents.

MESSRS. WOODWARD & FINLEY, at the Drug Store, have received an agency for the various Eastern periodicals, and will be glad to receive subscriptions.

We find on our table this week Harper's Monthly Magazine for December, which was kindly furnished us by this house. They have copies for sale at 25 cents. This number is very rich with historical and miscellaneous articles.

## Social Party.

A Christmas Party of about fifty couple, met at the Free State Hotel on the evening of the 25th inst., and made merry till morning. A supper was prepared by Mr. Vinton and lady, which is seldom equalled even in the "old country." We are truly glad to see our friends enjoying themselves as well as they do amid the numerous discouragements which surround them.

Rev. B. F. HASKIN, Farmington, Ill., is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the HERALD OF FREEDOM anywhere in Illinois.

## Correspondence.

## Political Correspondence.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 1, '55.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM:—The Free State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, was the best, in regard to numbers and ability, that has ever been held in this Territory, and the ticket nominated represents fairly the Free State party of Kansas. Every thing in the Convention was conducted with fairness and impartiality, and if the result of any Convention is entitled to the respect and approval of the people, it is this. But I understand, notwithstanding the fact that all parts of this Territory was well represented, (better than in any previous Convention,) and that harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings, a certain few disappointed aspirants propose to bolt and get up a new ticket, the real reason being, that the Convention did not see fit to give him or her the nominations they considered themselves entitled to. Either the Convention did not appreciate their relative merits or they do not themselves. One thing is evident; there is a mistake somewhere.

Now, Mr. Editor, since there is a mistake, (and it may be an innocent one,) which is the best way to remedy it? If these bolters are good and true Free State men, they, of course, are willing that a majority shall rule; and if the majority has made a mistake, as soon as that fact is ascertained, it will most certainly be rectified. Every true man can afford to bide his time. But what will be the effect of the opposite course of bolting? The very fact that a person bolts such a convention, especially at this crisis, when every day convinces us of the necessity of the Free State party being united in order to secure a glorious triumph, shows that he is not willing that a majority should rule, and also that he serves the party only so long as the party serves him. Whether such a course will serve to raise him in the estimation of the party and all honorable men, or to have a contrary effect and "lay him out cold," is a question for him to decide.

These bolters, I am informed, are blowing hot and cold, according to their listeners. To one man, they say, the ticket nominated is an Abolition ticket, and to another it is pro-slavery, knowing at the same time that there is not an abolitionist or pro-slavery man, as the terms are understood here, on the ticket. Another cry is "Emigrant Aid Company," &c., &c. Now, I would like to inform these gentlemen that this cry has lost its charms. The Emigrant Aid Co. is about as well known in the country as these bolters are, and as honorably known also. It is barely possible their agents are as honorable men as the persons who applied for an agency of this same Emigrant Aid Company, and failed to get one, and who now say that the Company is an abolition concern—knowing they utter a falsehood whenever they say so. The agents of that Company—as is well known—are acting for some of the best and most conservative men in the country, including Governors and other State officers, not one of whom is an abolitionist as understood here, and whose course is endorsed by such papers as the Concord Patriot, the administration organ in New Hampshire, and whose agents are endorsed by some of the highest Nebraska officials at Washington. Such being the case it may be necessary to put them right before the country, to get the endorsement of these bolters also, that our course may not be prejudiced.

I am no defender of the Emigrant Aid Company, or its agents, and will let them go for what they are worth; but it appears to me that any reflection upon that Company would come with a better grace from other men, than some of those who have volunteered to sit in judgment upon its political soundness. I remain yours,  
FREE STATE.

## A Kansas Hero.

Of late weeks the name of Pat Laughlin has been figuring conspicuously in the public prints in connection with the disturbances in Kansas. Laughlin, it will be recollected, divulged the details of the secret abolition movement, and by his disclosures, brought to a crisis the long accumulating series of grievances and troubles. This piece of treason was in perfect consonance with the previous character of the traitor, of whose history we have learned something. Laughlin is quite a young man, not, perhaps, more than twenty-three years of age, and formerly resided in Scott county, in this State. He kept a small grocery store on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, and having, about one year since, accumulated, borrowed and collected all the cash possible, departed for unknown regions. He left his family and friends a large indebtedness to pay, and by other remembrances of that sort, caused his memory to be not particularly blessed by the people among whom he formerly lived.

Thus it is the world over. Humbug rules for the moment, and Laughlin's experience justly merits the fame he is receiving, as a self-sacrificing friend of the Missourians. If he gets well paid for his treachery in Kansas, perhaps he will return home and satisfy his Kentucky friends.—*Louisville Ky., Courier.*

## Outrageous.

On Friday, during the war excitement, a band of armed rowdies from Missouri met at the house of Judge Wakefield. Three of them entered the house which was only occupied by Mrs. Wakefield, her daughter and children, and after insulting a traveler who had stopped over night, fired off a revolver, doubtless intending to shoot the occupant of the bed below. The hall passed through the upper and lower floors, within eighteen inches or two feet of the bed. Sharp's Rifles were the pretended object of their search, but murder, doubtless, their true intent. Free State men will revenge these outrages.—*Freeman.*

Love your neighbor as yourself.

## Kansas Politics.

We are sorry to observe a false impression in some quarters, which results in great discouragement—as to the result of the question now before the people of Kansas. The impression is widely circulated that the various machinations of government and its assistants will probably succeed, and that the great probability is that Kansas will become a slave State.

This impression is entirely false. It is circulated at the South by those who wish it to be true. It is circulated at the North with different motives, by men who would greatly regret to have their forebodings accomplished, and who are entirely deceived.

The impression of well informed persons in the Territory itself is wholly different. Slave owners are moving their people out of Kansas. The Free State body considers itself in a position to make a State Constitution, and best test of all, Gov. Shannon finds it necessary to disown the remark attributed to him, "that Kansas ought to be a Slave State."

In less than two years, we venture to prophesy, Gov. Shannon, if he lives, will be a "Free State man."

All travelers in Kansas admit that the large majority, at the least, three out of four of its people, intend to make it a free State. They all see that there are next to no slaves there. And gradually we find, that even through the dullness of ears which can hear little but political outcry, the truth is making way, which has long seemed to its self-evident, that "you cannot make a slave State without slaves."

Every town in Kansas large enough to have a civil government, has "Free State" municipal authorities. Even the town of Leavenworth, built by Southern speculators, in defiance of law, on Indian territory, has attracted to itself so many Northern settlers that it has chosen a "Free State" city government within a few weeks past.

Facts like these must make some impression. Even those presses which are fond of announcing that "all is lost," are obliged to notice them sometimes. But they are met in the public mind by the dismayed reply, "The government is against them!" And the question is asked, "What can 30,000 settlers do against the government?"

This question deserves answer, because it is founded on a complete misapprehension of the position of affairs.

Even the Washington Union in its manifesto of last Saturday, is obliged to admit that the President has no power to interfere in the affairs of Kansas, more than those of Pennsylvania. If a man pretending to be a sheriff were to fail to execute a writ in Kansas, because the community refuses to acknowledge him as sheriff—if he were to fail to collect a posse because he and his commission are despised by the people—if he should go whining home to Gov. Shannon and ask for assistance,—if Gov. Shannon ask the President for support,—the President's answer must be in the words of the Union, that "he is not empowered to employ the army for any other than a purpose specified by law." We shall have occasion to allude again to this manifesto of the Union.—Within the next eighteen months, the Union will have to allude to it and eat the insulting words which it addresses to the State of Massachusetts. At present it is enough to say, that it correctly states the fact that President Pierce is powerless in Kansas.

If Gov. Shannon had taxes to collect, and the citizens refused to pay them, he would have some pretext for collision. But Kansas has no such taxes. Where else can he pick a quarrel with his subjects? They will plough, reap and build. He will ride to and fro. They will call their own elections, make their own Constitution, elect their own members of Congress. How can he thwart them? With a continuance of manly and united firmness which has thus far marked the councils of the free men of Kansas, Gov. Shannon becomes a mere looker on upon their growth, and cannot hurt nor hinder.

The point where most danger has been dreaded was in the issue of such quarrels as that which put Mr. McCrea in prison. He took the life of a man named Clark in self-defense, in a quarrel about slavery. He was an abolitionist. He was imprisoned in Leavenworth, the one "Slave State" town, as it was thought to be of the Territory. President Pierce's Judge refused to let the counsel selected by the prisoner appear. He over-ruled every motion made for him. He selected nineteen grand-jurors without telling by what rule he chose them. He gave them a foreman known to belong to the Stringfellow and Atchison outrages.—The jury retired, received secret instructions from an officer appointed by the Court, and then, after discussion, forced their foreman to lead them into Court, and make this report:—

"They can't agree—three are for murder, five for manslaughter, and eleven against finding any bill."

The fact is that the entire drift of sentiment in Kansas is one way. Poor men and working men, coming there from north or south, have no desire to see slavery established around or above them. Their sentiment may be no higher than a wish expressed with an oath, that "there may be no niggers near them,"—none the less it is an anti-slavery sentiment. And thus the principle of squatter sovereignty, destructive as it is of order, comfort and peace, to new born Territories, becomes what Mr. Douglas never meant, nor Gen. Cass, when he invented it, a principle friendly to freedom. For there is a power in the affairs of Kansas which knows how to bring good out of evil.

The mock Legislature of Kansas, well aware that it would never meet again, appointed officers for six years, and adjourned last September, 1855. No better evidence could be asked of the view which they took of their own authority. Of the view which the people take of it, a good illustration, among a thousand, is in the reception of the "rag law" passed by that caucus. It was to go into effect on the 15th of last September.—*Boston Herald.*

## Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis.

THIS Company proposes to take risks upon buildings and personal property in Kansas Territory, upon the most favorable terms. Applications for Insurance taken by G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Lawrence. They have the general agency for the Territory.  
T. L. SALLISBURY, Sec'y.  
St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1855. 44 ft

## New Advertisements.

THE subscriber has added to his former stock of Provisions, a supply of nearly all kinds of Groceries, which are offered cheap for cash, or produce of all kinds.  
WANTED—White Steers, Butter, Pork, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.  
C. STEARNS,  
Lawrence, Dec. 30, 1855. 19 Massachusetts-st.

## Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that as soon as the land office is opened, I shall present the N. W. quarter of section 26, R. 19, sec. 12, S. 3. Said claim I took on the 30th day of March last.  
G. W. DELTZER.  
Lawrence, Dec. 29, 1855. 46-3m

## Take Notice.

THAT I did, on the 12th day of Dec. 1855, take the claim abandoned by Martin Adair, containing the claims of E. M. Adairman on the east, two miles west of Lawrence. This is to caution all persons from trespassing upon said claim, as I intend to enter the same at the proper time.  
E. S. SCUDDER.  
Dec. 29, 1855. 2m

## Lost.

TWO NAGS, a horse and mare, broke their bridles, on the opposite side of the river from Lawrence, on Saturday night, and strayed off. Both were iron gray—the mare the larger of the two. One of them probably has a bridle on. Any person taking up said horses, and delivering them to Dr. Custer, at Doniphan, K. T., will be liberally rewarded.  
45-3w

## S. Whitehorn.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CHIROPODOR.  
ALL calls attended to promptly. Surgical cases will receive special attention. Drugs and medicines for domestic use. Office, Manhattan, K. T.  
Dec. 32-ly\*

## Prospectus

OF THE  
KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this advocate of Freedom in Kansas will be commenced in January, 1856, and will continue the unflinching defender of the right as formerly. Complimentary notices from over five hundred exchanges, the unanimous approval of its numerous readers, the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheerful with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become a great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better satisfied than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary to the public through the press of Kansas. They are conscious that the local and metropolitan press are devoting much space to the elucidation of Kansas affairs; and yet it will be borne in mind that such information thus given to the public through the press of Kansas, is first gleaned from the columns of the "Territorial papers." Strike the latter from existence, and the intelligence imparted by eastern journals would be meagre and nearly valueless.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM is a large, first-class weekly journal, independent of all sects, the organ of no party, no clique, and almost exclusively with original matter, and every column devoted to the Freedom of Kansas, its History, Geography, or Geology; with articles on the history, the past, the future, and the salubrity of the country; its politics, religion, morality, education and future prospects.

TO THE PROPRIETOR, the paper will be invaluable, as it will develop the history of the Territory, and point out desirable locations for settlement, with information as regards the different routes to Kansas; the distance and cost of travel, and the various articles he should bring with him to his new home.

TO THE POLITICIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST who wish to keep fully advised in regard to the political and social movements of the country, the HERALD OF FREEDOM will always be a welcome visitor.

TO THE SETTLER in Kansas who wishes to act intelligently, and who desires the advice with the movements of politics and keep thoroughly posted with passing events, the HERALD OF FREEDOM will be indispensable.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, invariably in advance, or six months for one dollar. Clubs of ten copies to one address, without any discount for Commissions, for fifteen dollars. Current notices eastern banks received at par, and money mailed in the presence of postmasters and properly registered may be sent at our risk. Be careful in all cases to give the name of the subscriber, and the address of the post-office, County and State, in a legible hand.

AGENTS are wanted in every town in the United States to procure subscribers, to whom a commission of twenty-five per cent. will be paid. Postmasters and editors are authorized to act as agents.  
G. W. BROWN & CO.,  
Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

TO HOLDERS OF STOCK in Council City.  
THE last drawing of Lots in Council City will be held on Wednesday, January 24, 1856. Stockholders who have not yet drawn, will please forward their certificates without delay to Mr. J. M. Winchell, Managing Director, or to the undersigned at Council City. Persons presenting certificates for undrawn stock after January 3d, and previous to February 1st, 1856, will receive such lots as the Local Board of Trustees may decide to sell, and after February 1st, no certificates will be received.  
By Order of Council City Board of Trustees.  
W. N. HAVEN, Cor. Sec.

Council City, Dec. 16, '55—48

JAMES B. CHADWICK,  
No. 63 Locust street,  
(BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD-STRS.)  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Whole sale dealer in the celebrated improved Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill, and an exclusive agent for their sale in the West.  
G. W. BROWN, of the Herald of Freedom, Lawrence City, K. T., is authorized to receive orders for the above firm.

Several Mills are subject to Mr. B.'s order in the warehouse at Kansas City, Mo., for sale—No. 2, grinding 10 bushels of corn per hour with one horse, price \$40, and charges for freight, &c., this side of St. Louis; No. 3, \$40, with cost of freight, &c., No. 4, \$50, with additions of freight. The latter, with two horses, will grind 20 bushels per hour. No additional gearing required.  
Lawrence, Dec. 13, '55.

## Removal.

H. A. HANCOCK would take this method of notifying the people of Lawrence and vicinity that he has removed his stock of Chairs to the old Pioneer Boarding House, formerly occupied by Capt. Toms, where he will be found for the present, and offers them for sale at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. People who are about furnishing their homes would do well to call, as he is receiving new additions. Also Furniture and Mattresses made to order.  
Lawrence, Oct. 27, 1855.

## OF TRADE.

## New Store in Lawrence.

G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO., just opening a new and commodious Sales Room, the largest and best selected stock of Goods ever offered in Kansas, for wholesale and retail trade; and while they acknowledge their obligations to the public for past favors, they would respectfully invite them to notice their extensive facilities lately added, for furnishing every description of western trade made at one place. They have already secured a very flattering

WHOLESALE TRADE with interior towns, and can warrant their goods at as low and good as found at any store west of St. Louis. In every instance where they have filled orders for country trade they have been gratified to know that better satisfaction has been given than by going to the States to purchase. It is especially in the Dry Goods department that they promise great bargains, as they purchase at the East, and require but one moderate profit added to the original cost.

Their neighbors who wish to study economy and save their money, would do well to call and examine their piles of  
PRINTS, GINGHAM, DELAINE, RE-PAIRED, Cashmere with trimmings to make gloves and hosiery, cravat, Napoleonites, white cambrics, lawns and muslins, colored cambrics and silks, jeans, cotton and woolen knitting yarn, saddler's silk, bleached cottons, drillings, Genins, sheetings and flannels of all kinds.  
SUGARS of all grades and prices, from 11 to 15 cents; syrup and molasses, coffee, spices ground and unground, lard, fish, butter, lard and nuts—foot oil, white and red lead, turpentine and paints, window glass, nails, hardware, crockery, glass, stone, wooden and tin ware; muslin, round and square, at wholesale.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all descriptions; doors, sash glazed and unglazed, carpets, mattresses, HATS, CAPS and PITHS of every quality and color; boots and shoes adapted to the western trade.

HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, martingales, saddle-bags, horse blankets, straps of many kinds, buckles, spurs.  
SADDLERY, PENS, PENCILS, Sand boxes, cards, portfolios, paper hangings, looking glasses.  
FANCY NOTIONS of over a hundred varieties, to please both the old and young, with numerous other things that cannot well be described.  
Dec. 29, 1855. 2m

They have also commenced the MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS, and besides their fine stock of broadcloths, doe skins, cassimeres, and all the latest trimmings, they have at all times the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING for gent's, youth, and boys, ever opened in Kansas.

PROVISIONS of all kinds: Sweet and Irish potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, eggs, honey, &c., &c., constantly on hand, with many other things too tedious to mention—making in all a stock of about

\$30,000 worth of Goods that must be sold low for CASH only.  
No. 18 Massachusetts Street.  
Lawrence, Nov. 17, 1855.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

A FINE selection of School and Miscellaneous Books are kept for sale at the office of the Herald of Freedom, among which are The Library of History, Heroes of the Crusades, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Perils of Adventures of Travelers, Farm and Fireside, Cruise in the Mediterranean, Hurray Graphs, People's Home Map, Rural Letters in the Dotted Line, Autographs, Freedom, Great Cities of the World, Free Press, Barber Shop, Mirror of the Soul, Antiquities of Western New York, Signs of the Declaration, Army of the United States, and the History of New York, Pocket and Quilt Bibles, &c., &c., also a large supply of Toy Books for children. We have also a very superior article of Foolcap and Letter Paper, Pens, Pencils, Black Writing Fluid, adhesive Envelopes, Faber's Pens, &c., &c.  
LAWRENCE, Feb. 8, 1856.—4t

New Store in Lawrence.

W. & C. DUNCAN have opened an entire new stock of Goods in their new concrete building on Massachusetts street, consisting of the usual variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., which they are offering for sale at low prices. Having embarked in the business with the view of continuing it in perpetuity, they have bought their goods for ready cash and established but one price for every class of customers they feel confident they can do as well by their customers as can be done by any other house in the city, and make it far more advantageous to those wishing to make large purchases than they can do at any place between this and St. Louis. We invite the public to give us a call and examine our stock and prices, and we are confident they will not go away dissatisfied.

One Price Store, Lawrence, Nov. 10, '55.

Warren's Fire and Water Proof COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Office No. 11, over Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.  
THIS undersigned Manufacturer and Dealer in Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing, have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of the above Roofs in St. Louis, about seven years, during which time we have had our Roofs tested under every variety of circumstances, and confidently offer it to the public as a mode of Roofing unobjectionable in every particular, and which is far more durable in greater degree than any other Roof in use, the valuable requisites of cheapness, durability, and security against fire and water.

Materials for sale, and quotations for free.  
C. M. & H. M. WARREN.  
April 14, 1855.

Teumseh Hotel.

THIS large Hotel, containing sixteen good sized rooms, is now ready for public accommodation. Stables and other conveniences on the premises. Public patronage is invited. Rooms and accommodations furnished for public meetings, conventions, courts, &c.  
Teumseh is situated sixty miles west of Westport, twenty miles west of Lawrence, fifty-four miles s. w. of Leavenworth, sixty miles e. n. of Council Bluffs, thirty miles south of Nebraska boundary, sixty miles north of Sac and Fox Agency.

Lady and gentlemen travelers may rely upon obtaining good accommodations and good fare.  
Teumseh, K. T., Aug. 25, 1855.—4t

Lawrence Lodge under Dispensation

A. F. & A. M.

HOLDS its regular communications at their hall on Friday evening before the full moon in each month.

JAMES CHRISTIAN, W. M.  
WILLIAM H. B. LYONS, Sec'y.  
Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 10, 1855.

Workmen Wanted.

MECHANICS and day-laborers are wanted to prosecute the improvements being made in Council City. Carpenters are also desired, as this is a point worthy their attention. The town site is finely located in the midst of a fertile and beautiful region, abounding in stone, timber and coal. Apply to the office of the Board of Trustees, in Council City, or to Letan Smith, American Hotel, Kansas City. By order of the Board.  
M. H. ROSE, Sec'y.  
Council City, Oct. 27, '55—4t

BOGGS & SCOTT,  
Westport, Mo.

DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Brushes, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, and all kinds of genuine and popular Patent Medicines. Assorted very extensive and complete stock, for wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. All articles warranted pure.